The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1883. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 8.

WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it Send in your money and you can go the POST, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the POST six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

We thank the *Bee* for the complimentary article, headed "Sergeat-at-Arms," which we publish on our second page in reference to our Mr. Canaday. We understand that Col. George M. Arnold, who resided in this city for many years, is one of the editors of the *Bee*. Col. Arnold is one of the brightes and best posted political writers around Washington, and his many friends in this city will be glad to hear that he is doing well, and is in good "pastures," as the the boys say. The *Bee* is one of our best exchanges.

His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. A. Guthrie has returned to his home at Fayetteville. His physician, Dr. Duffie, is of opinion that he has entirely recovered from the lesion of the brain which disturbed that organ so violently a few weeks ago. The trouble with Mr. Guthrie seems to *have been* of a physical nature, which being happily removed, he will, it is confidently anticipated, suffer no further inconvenience because of it. His friends throughout the state will rejoice at his restoration.

Some Figures.

If the Republican candidate in 1884 should lose New York, New Jersey, Indiana and California, and carry all the remaining northern states, of which there need be no doubt, he would have 180 northern electoral votes. To these may safely be added the twenty-three electoral votes of Virginia and North Carolina, making 203. That would leave for the opposition 180 southern and sixty-eight northern electoral votes, being a total of only 198. The wise policy for the Republican party to pursue is to close up its own ranks and seek recruits. The men who discourage enlistments and rail at fellow soldiers are traitors in disguise.

Willing to Take the Chances.

Whenever a Democrat is cornered in congress nowadays he utters the old stale rag, "I would rather be right than president," and then gazes proudly around at his fellow legislators. Some day Washington will step down out of the picture frame on the wall and hit one of these dreary liars with the sword of Bunker hill. Any fool can be right without overworking himself, but only one man can be president. We give it out cold that between the two issues we prefer the presidency. Individually speaking we have faith in our strength of will, and believe we could reform after we got there.

Fifteen children were crushed to death in a wild panic in a school building in New York a few days ago. No man or woman of iron nerve was present to avert the slaughter of the innocents. It appears that a feeble effort was made to stay the stampede, but one of the teachers fainting only added to the horrors of the scene. The groans of the dead and dying little ones, the shrieks of the agonized parents who were early on the spot, and the intense excitement in the neighborhood of the building must have made a piteous spectacle

How Some Men Started.

The governor of Kansas told the young men of Chicago that twenty-five years ago he drove oxen, and drove them well. An exchange says the present governor of Texas started in life as a hostler at $2 per month, and did his work well. The financial magnate, Enos Hatch, began life as a chain carrier in surveying a Wisconsin railroad, and afterward was a locomotive engineer. There are multitudes of late young men because they cannot find "honorable work." They would do well to remember that all honest labor is honorable, and that idleness is a vice.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE SOUTH.

North Carolina.

It appears that Mrs. Brown, the wife of James Brown, living on the farm of Mr. J. G. Hood, near Davidson College, allowed herself to be seized with a fit of passion, growing out of domestic matters, and by the instigation of the devil or some other evil spirit, resolved to give vent to her rage on the person of her little daughter, aged about 14 years. She tied a strip of cloth around the little girl's neck, and swore she was going to strangle to death her own offspring. The inhuman mother had by persistent work well nigh accomplished her most wicked undertaking, when her little son who was sick and in bed on the second floor of the house, hearing his sister gasping for life, went down and pleaded with his mother to desist from the foul and unnatural deed she had sworn to perpetrate. The hell of rage within the woman could not hear the voice of her son, and the boy saw it. Between the inhumanity of his mother and the innocence of his sister, the boy could not hesitate; and seeing his sister almost in a death struggle, he took up a chair and, with one heavy blow, sent her would-be murderer to the floor, deprived of consciousness. She remained breathless for a while, and unconscious for some time, but when Dr. Holt left the house she was conscious, yet suffering from a serious but not dangerous wound just above the eye.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Capt' Pierre Lanier, of East Baton Rouge precinct, was shot and killed on his way home last Friday, while passing through Spitler plantation. He was shot in the right side and left cheeks and his clothes were saturated with coal oil and set on fire: No arrests.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 22.—A special says that in Meigs county a man named Cagle was killed by Jno. Harwood, Cagle's brother, with a shot gun, fatally shot Harwood and fatally wounded a man named Scott, who was with him. The cause was old feud.

THE NORTH.

Pennsylvania.

A brute named Hanson at Pittsburg, Pa., shot his sweet-heart, Christiana Malcolm, and they killed himself. She will recover. She is but fourteen. Her parents refused him when he wanted to marry her. This is another sample of the "higher civilization" and cheapness of human life in the North.—*Star.*

The *Star* of the 23d, contained the above four items of murder and outrage; three of which were perpetrated in the south and one at the north. The reader will notice the comment of *Star* on the northern item and the omission of comment on the southern item. This has become so common with the *Star* that we deem it right to made comparisons. It is unjust to be unfair on comment.

How the Party Can Harmonize.

We hear much of the need of harmony in the Republican party. Differences of opininion are less common amoog reasoning people than different uses of terms. The term party must be understood, as a number of citizens holding similar views upon what seem to them the leading questions of public policy. As any of the members lose interest in those questions they seek to substitute others, and failing to secure attention to what seems to them of first importance, they drop out of the ranks. To illustrate: The bank and tariff questions engrossed the Whig and Democratic parties from 1830 to 1845. From 1845 to 1860 slavery extension and national protection for it became Democracy, and every shade of opposition to these objects contributed to the formation of the Republican party. From 1860 to 1865 what question but that of peace or war could be heard? From 1865 to 1875 the struggle was between the two great parties to the civil war as to which should prove that it had secured the advantage in that struggle. The people led the politicians, and trampled out all mere expedients. Andrew Johnson, who started the cry that "rebels must take back seats in the work of reconstruction," and that "treason must be made odious," voiced the hot wrath of the union legions just from the battlefields of the rebellion, and when he saw fit to recant and to receive as political friends the men for whose blood he had clamored, he found his administration wrecked in the elections and his "policy buried under a two-thirds vote of each house of congress. The party of "radicalism" buried no jot of its determination until in the southern states the temporary governments erected in hostility to the victorious nation were displaced by permanent ones framed by the votes of those who had been for the Union as well as those who had been for the Confederacy, and by those who had been slaves as well as those who had been masters, and until these new governments had been declared legitimate by congress, the supreme political power. The momentum of this work did not cease until, in the Union thus reconstructed, the civil and political rights of citizens were secured by constitutional amendments, and the incarnation of a national feeling, Ulysses S. Grant, had been for a second time declared the choice of the nation for the chief magistracy.

From 1861 to 1872 certainly there was harmony among enough people to produce a series of military and political successes which marked an epoch in the history of the world. But there was not, during all this time, harmony in the Republican party; if by that it is meant that men of conflicting views must be brought to an agreement on exciting questions of policy or of personal preferment. The men who did agree carried the people with them, and the dissenters, great and small, were left out of consideration. The defection of President Johnson in 1866, although backed by the great names of Seward and Chase and the lesser ones of Doolittle, Browning, Stansbery, Evarts, Raymond, and a host of previously powerful local leaders, only intensified the people in their devotion to the views which were the occasion of dissent. The party which was so wanting in harmony marched on to victory with increased numbers, because it upheld the ideas which the PEOPLE had determined should triumph. The people who *did* harmonize became the party, and the men who refused to harmonize went into the opposition, where they were powerless for harm.

What this generation is most interested in, next to the protection of all American industries, is the firm establishment of the UNION for which such sacrifices have been made, and the fulfillment of the hopes which were aroused by the new constitutional guarantees of civil and political freedom. The pedagogue and his pupils need not neglect their "sums," the solutions of which are to be passports for adolescence into place, but the people of this great nation would have already decayed if they could not be aroused to the impending danger of the restoration of the bourbons to power. Not incompetent clerks, expensive scrubbers, short hours of department employment, or influence of leaders over followers—none of these loom up, threatening national destruction. The great danger, for prevention of which the people would gladly rally if leaders would call, is that which would come from the return to power, for purposes of reprisal and revenge upon the nation, of the bourbon haters of free schools and lovers of free trade. Upon the subject of opposition to this calamity Republicans can unite. Hopefully engaged in this work, harmony would reign, even among the men who differed in 1880 as to the presidential nomination.—*National Republican.*

A comical case of house robbing was perpetrated in San Francisco a short time a go. The wife of a prominent business man had at last secured a servant girl with a first-class "character." But day by day articles were missing. The lady of the house took observations, and for once kept very quiet. The servant was dressed for "calling," and was just going out, when her mistress observed that she looked as if she had grown, or that her clothes fit her too much. The servant was questioned, and of course became indignant. Then the lady called her husband, who by accident was home. A custom-house search was made, and it was shown that she wore several of the lady's dresses under her own, and that a pair of gentleman's pantaloons served as a bustle. On her person were also concealed several other articles of wearing apparel, while little bags of sugar and coffe were hid in her corset, and did duty as patent palpitators. She had not neglected to put on a pair of the lady's latest fashioned and longest stockings. But before putting them on she "padded" with bits of ribbon, handkerchiefs, and other little articles that could be easily concealed. She protested against thus being made to appear clad in the airy costume of a ballet dancer, but the search went on, and in the left stocking was found a jar of preserves, she protesting against the outrage, saying the protuberance was caused by inflammatory rheumatism. Owing to the exceptional "good character" which the servant brought with her, no arrest was made.

California's Soap Mine.

The best news that has come from California in years is contained in the announcement of the discovery of a vein of clay containing so much potash that it can be used as soap. A great many natural products are named as necessary to the success of a new state, but soap, which seldom finds place among them, is practically the most important. A people that has plenty of soap and uses it is sure to succeed. People who apply soap externally seldom crave alcoholic stimulants. Soap, properly diluted with water and placed where it will do the most good, is almost a specific for laziness. If soap had been abundant in New England in the seventeenth century there would have been no Quaker vagaries or witchcraft horrors, for disordered minds are seldom found in sound bodies. Had California's soap mine been discovered a few years earlier and its output properly distributed there would have been no zealot "visions," for men who wash themselves thoroughly and wear clean clothes, however ragged, never become socialists or haters of other classes. But it is not fair that California should monopolize the natural production comp.

Mercy and Poverty.

A kind gentleman and his wife invited a number of people to dine. The company arived and were soon seated at a table bounteously covered with good things to eat. It so happened that a preacher, an editor and a judge sat alongside of each other and the editor was in the middle. After the meal was over and the company had retired the wife sent for the editor and said:

"Sir, I saw that you did not eat much and sent for you to come again to the table."

The grateful editor replied: "Madam, when Poverty sits midway between Justice and Divinity represented by Humanity, there is but little chance for it. When Mercy takes Poverty by the hand and leads, all is well." And the editor ate his fill.

To act the part of a true friend requires more conscientious feeling than to fill with credit and complacency any other station or capacity in social life.

City Items.

William E. Sellers is no longer city agent of the POST.

To The City Subscribers.

Don't fail to have your money ready for I shall call on you at once for the money you are due for the POST,
PROVIDENCE BRYANT, JR.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court adjourned last Tuesday. The Grand Jury were occupied most of the time in regard to cases of selling liquors to minors and on Sunday. There were also something done in cases of illegal voting.

Burglaries.

Burglars entered the store of Mr. C. H. Wessell last Sunday night and stole therefrom a number of articles. On Monday night the saloon of Mr. F. W. Ortman was entered and a large quantity of liquors stolen.

The Twenty-Second.

This day, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, was celebrated in quite a becoming manner by many of our citizens, though not with the aforetime spirit. Business was suspended and the military and firemen paraded, schools gave holiday &c.

Mr. Peschau's Lecture.

The Wilmington Library Rooms were well filled last Thursday night by an appreciative audience, which had assembled to hear the lecture of the Rev. F. W. E Peschau. Those who were present expressed themselves as well pleased by the gentleman's able effort.

Death in Church.

Quite a commotion was caused by the sudden death of Rachel Martin, colored, in St. Stephens' A. M. E. church last Sunday. All supposed the deceased merely in a faiting fit, but their efforts to revive her were in vain, and when Dr. McDonald, who had called, arrived he pronounced her dead. Deceased was fifty years of age.

A Lady Preacher.

A colored lady, hailing from Tennessee, preached at St. Luke's church in this city on Thursday evening last. The congregation was quite large and seemed to be very much interested in the speakers discourse. Her text was taken from the book of Jeremiah, 28th chapter and 16th verse. She gave her name as C. L. Burnett, and said that she had been preaching in a good many southern states.

Church Council.

During the services at St. Paul's Lutheran church Sunday evening the public installation of the newly-elected members of the Church Council took place. They are as follows:

Elder—H. B. Eilers.
Deacons—H. Vollers, G. F. Miller.
Trustees—B. J. H. Ahrens, W. F. Ortman, D. Descher.

Mr. H. Vollers was re-elected as the Board of Trustees, but declined. He and Mr. H. B. Eilers have served continuously on the Board since 1868.

Colored Masonic Cooperative Association.

A number of the colored Masons of this city, met and organized during the past week a benevolent association to be conducted on the cooperative plan. They are to be known as the Knights of Gibleu Association. There are forty-eight names on the roll, and there is $2,000 capital stock subscribed of which $5,000 is invested in real estate. The following officers were elected:

President—James A. Lowery.
Vice President—Jno. Holloway.
Secretary—Jos. C. Hill.
Treasurer—Henry Taylor.
Directors—Junius A. Green, H. G. Simpson, T. M. Simmons, David Jones, Alex. McBride.

[REPORTED FOR THE POST.]

The railroad lovers, given at the City Hall, by the colored ladies of this city on the evenings of February 20th and 21st was quite a success. The tables were bountifully supplied with the most choice edibles the market afforded. At 7:30 o'clock the people commenced to gather 8 o'clock; the happy "ones" bowed in silent prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Thomas; after which the choir pealed forth its melodious music.

Mr. George W. Price, of this city, in a timely and pointed speech introduced Mr. J. C. Dancy, of Tarboro, N. C., who spoke for nearly an hour, having for subject "what will the negro be in the future?" He also spoke of Mr. Martin's railroad enterprise. In discussing the future prospects of the negro Mr. Dancy seemed perfectly at home.

There was quite a large crowed present the second night to hear the distinguished orator, J. O. Price, of Salisbury, N. C., but unfortunately he was not present, being detained at home by business. But the "jubilant" guests were pleasantly entertained by the fire companies of this city, who had a competitive march. The respective companies selected their own judges as follows: Cape Fear No. 3, Dr. J. F. Shober, Mrs. M. Nelson and Mr. James H. Carraway; Bucket Company No. 5, Mr. John Statcher, Mrs. Violet Merrick and Mr. Alexander Mallett; Little Columbia No. 5, Mr. David Jones, Mrs. George Murray and Mr. John Geyer. Brooklyn Bucket Company No. No. 5, got the first prize, and the Little Columbia No. 5, was awarded the second.

Dr. J. F. Shober presented the prizes to each company.

Chaptain E. Nichols' company was also presented with $10, the same being given by Mrs. Peggie Ann Robinson.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

A $20.00 Biblical.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for March, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Bible by March 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15, 1883; Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the April *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be published.

Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Abstract of Proceedings of Special Meeting.

The Board of Aldermen met in called session at the City Hall last night.

The Mayor stated he had called the meeting for the purpose of receiving the report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting to arrange for the election of a Board of Aldermen on the fourth Thursday of March next.

The report of the committee was received and adopted, as follows:

To the Board of Aldermen:—The committee appointed by you to report upon the details necessary for holding an election for a Board of Aldermen for the ensuing two years, in compliance with the law, respectfully report and recommend as follows:

An election for two Aldermen from each of the five wards of the city shall be held on Thursday, the 22d day of March, 1883.

The following Registrars and Inspectors of Election are recommended:

First Ward—Upper Division—W. M. Evans, Registrar; Jesse Ives, Mike Carroll, Robert Thomas, J O Nixon, Inspectors of Election. Registration at Evans' store, corner Nixon street and Love's Alley; voting place northeast corner of Fourth and Harnett streets.

First Ward—Lower Division—J. D. Orrell, Registrar; J W King, S H Morton, W H Nash, Gilbert Wingate, Inspectors of Election. Registration and voting place corner Fourth and Campbell streets, at Market House.

Second Ward—J C Lancaster, Registrar. J G. Burr, Geo Burden, T A Shepard, C W Avant, Inspectors of Election. Registration and voting place at City Hall.

Third Ward—A J Yopp, Registrar; Walter Moore, F W Foster, J W Purdew, John E Taylor, Inspectors of Election. Registration and voting place at Gibleu Lodge.

Fourth Ward—John J Fowler, Registrar; A L DeRosset, M S Willard, J. G Norwood, G W Price, Inspectors of Election. Registration and voting place at Cape Fear Engine House, on Ann street.

Fifth Ward—Ben Farrow, Registrar; Jos H Bunby, J D B Kessler, Alex. Huggins, A Howe, Jr., Inspectors of Election. Registration and voting place at Market House, corner Fifth and Castle streets.

Books for registration to be opened on 5th March, 1883, and be kept open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. of each day (Sundays excepted,) until the day of election.

WM. L. SMITH,
W. H. CHADBOURN,
SAMUEL NORTHROP.

Alderman Telfair moved that should any vacancy occur among the registrars and inspectors of election the Mayor be authorized to fill such vacancy. Adopted.

A petition of property-holders between Orange and Ann streets, relative to the closing of Water street between said streets, was received and referred to the committee on Streets and Wharves.

Adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.
SUPERIOR COURT SPRING TERM 1883.
Francis W. Williams and Alex. G. Black, trading under the firm name of Williams Black & Co.
vs.
Edward B. Dickson.

THIS is an action to recover a debt due on account from the defendant to the plaintiffs, and a warrant of attachment has issued herein and it appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant is a non resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this state, and that he has property in this state and that a cause of action exists against said defendant, and this Court has jurisdiction thereof.

Now this is to command said defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, to be held on the 18th Monday after the 1st Monday in March 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint or judgement will be rendered against him according to law.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court.

MRS. S. J. AVANT'S,

BOarding House.

NEXT door to Mr. B. F. White's, on Market Between Second and Third Streets, Wilmington, N. C, Rates per day, $1-00; per week, $5,00. Meals 25 cents.

feb 18 1f.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

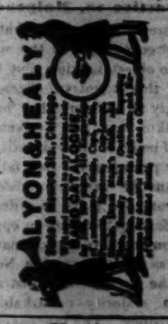
The OBSERVER will be a large 36 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to secure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovationsas the honest ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, harm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the south which sound judgement or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE, JR.



Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as administratrix, of the estate of Ellen Knowles, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1882, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment on or before the 26th day of October, A. D., 1883, or this Notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 26th day of October A. D. 1882.

HELEN P. KNOWLES,
Administratrix D. B. N.

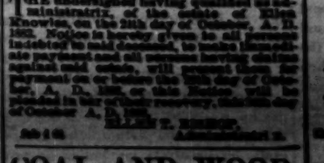
oct 26

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal, of Best Rost and White Ash, Grate, Stove, Cogniel, and Furnace Size. Wood of all kinds in full supply, low prices.

J. ALDERMINGER.

jan7 tf Corner Front



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. H. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.—Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interest by seeing or corresponding with me. Address

THOMAS H. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, N C

S. W. ODEN, JR.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

FOURTH BETWEEN BRUNSWICK AND BLADEN STREETS,

Repairing done in all Branches of the Trade and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

au7 1y.

J. J. ASHE,
Wilmington, N C

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best HEARSE and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. jan 28-tf

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

WILMINGTON, N. C.

RYE BY PERMISSION TO HESSRS. [illegible] and C. M. Stedman, Present Bank of New Hanover. feb25 1y

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Shop on Second, between Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest. Jan. Second-hand shoes bought for Cash. A [illegible] feb 25 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. R. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1883.

THE BARBAROUS NORTH.

If "our people" are not fully convinced that the northern states are inhabited by a murderous, unciivlized people, then the constant and unremitting efforts of our neighbor, the *Twinkler*, must be put down as a sad failure on the part of the writer of their heavy items.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

To citizens of Wilming interested in the financial welfare of its government, a few reflections upon its *efficient(?)* management by the Democrats may be attended with some profit, and it will be hard to see, with the large indebtedness against it, and the constant tendency to increase that indebtedness, when if ever the city will reach a condition of solvency.

The purchase of the market house; the annual expense of between $5,000 and $6,000 in consequence of the water works; the still existing expenses of the fire department; the increase of salaries by the present board; the half-handed collection of taxes, which has justified the charge of favoritism to some citizens by the Democratic boards generally; all these and many other things may well create consternation and a well grounded apprehension of municipal bankruptcy and financial chaos at no distant day.

To particularize: the market house has been purchased at a lage expense, thereby increasing the city indebtedness; a lawyer was employed to go to Raleigh to get the bill through necessary in order to make the market available to the city. This must have been expensive; lawyers can't work and give weeks of their time away from home at a small price. All this comes out of the city. The bill failed and the market house is, for two years, and perhaps forever, a dead expense and lost capital to the city.

The great hue and cry when the water works was agitated, was that so much expense of the fire department would not be necessary and that fire insurance would be decreased. Now we do not object to the water works still less do we to our efficient fire department. But if fire insurance rates have not been decreased, then the water works have created no additional security for the property and the additional expense of the water works by the city is thrown away to the tune of $5,000 to $6,000 annually. If, however, the water works have been an advantage to the city, then it should render unnecessary the maintenance of such a large fire department, but still the expense of the fire department has not been decreased one cent but continues an additional expense to that of the water works, and surely as the rates of fire insurance have not been decreased, either one or the other is of no additional benefit.

There is the Board of Audit and Finance, it has agreed and continues to agree to all these things. If the expense of the city is so wild and reckless with this board, what possible benefit has it been to the city and it entails upon the city an additional expense of $200,000, worse than this, its endorsement of these various schemes is looked upon by the Board of Aldermen, as taking the responsibility of them, and this Board of Audit and Finance has been so long in office without any changes that they have grown to consider anything they may do as a sort of edict of a divinity that cannot and should not be questioned. Still it is presided over by a man (a good citizen and honest man) but whose name we hear is not even in the city tax books Think of this ye scions of an ancestry who "fit bled and died" for the elevation of the principle that there should be no taxation without representation. Think of this ye bourbons, who while living off of faded wealth and the shadow of what never did exist except in imagination, sneer at Republicans who do not own property and pay taxes. Again the bill creating the Board of Audit and Finance, says that the clerk of the board shall not be paid more than six hundred dollars annual salary, when it is considered that the board only meets twice a month and then stays in session only an hour or so, and that their clerk only has to write up the minutes and warrants of these proceedings, does not in fact have to do much more than the secretary of one of our many lodges or societies in the city, this enormous amount of salary for such services can be at once judged of. This clerk in addition to this gets a salary of six hundred dollars as clerk of the police board, an office never known except under Democratic administration, and whose duties consist only in being clerk for the Mayor's court, when it is in session; work that was always done, heretofore, by a policeman or the Marshal, and does not average fifteen minutes a day for the year round. Now after all this, when it is known that this board has a bill now pending before the legislature, if it has not already passed, taking the limit of six hundred away from their clerk's salary with the object, of course, there can be no other, of increasing his salary for these services, the reckless extravagance of this board and their faithless care of the cities finances may be judged of. A very little investigation into any boubon management of money shows the same unblushing nakedness.

Western Floods.

The Ohio is subsiding at Louisville and Cincinnati, and, as usual in such cases, the people are only just beginning to realize the extent of the damage that has been done and the trouble that must yet come. The determination of the authorities and relief committees of both cities to care for the distressed and destitute among them merits and will receive the heartiest praise, for while the American people are always ready to extend helping hands to fellow beings in trouble it is gratifying to learn that there are communities who, in the face of great and unexpected disaster, are true to themselves and faithful to their duties as citizens.

If Cincinnati and Louisville contained all the populations of the Ohio Valley there would probably be no need of assistance from the remainder of the country, but, unfortunately for the sufferers, much of the overflowed district on both sides of the river and its tributaries consists of small cities and towns, without rich citizens among whom organization and executive ability are matters of ordinary business training; it consists, beside the towns, of a greater expanse, covered almost entirely with farms, on which each family has had to meet the flood alone, devise its own ways of escape and find shelter and relief without any assistance from more fortunate neighbors. No one who has not been in the low lands bordering rivers during a flood can imagine the rapidity and thoroughness with which a farm is ruined by deep water, Stock is often drowned before it can escape; barns, granaries and tool houses are floated from their foundations, carried away and their contents destroyed; so even if the flood subsides within a fortnight the farmer is worse off than if he stood alone on a newly entered quarter section of bare prairie.

It must be remembered, too, that the Ohio and its tributaries cannot fall without the waters making trouble elsewhere. While the people of the Ohio Valley are watching with bated breath the gradual receding of the flood that proved so disastrous last week the inhabitants of the banks of the Lower Mississippi are anxiously awaiting the developments of the approaching deluge. As the reader may remember, the greatest sufferers by the flood of 1882 were those living along the line of the river south of its junction with the Ohio. From the Kentucky boundary to the delta—a distance of over one thousand miles—the river presented more the appearance of a great sea than a stream the course of which was controlled by levees. This year's flood is likely to exceed that of last year; indeed at Cairo the river has already risen to the same level, and, owing to the great thaw in progress throughou the districts drained by the tributary rivers to the north and west, there is reason to fear that the rise will increase Last year heavy rains were the main cause of the rising waters. This year, although the rain storms of last week inaugurated the flood, the disintegrating action of the sun's rays on the great masses of snow and ice throughout the Mississippi watershed will tend to make it more destructive.

Practice vs. Malpractice.

Theoretically the democrats are the greatest economists in the world, and have no object in view but the salvation of this country. Clamoring unceasingly for reform, they have made the welkin ring, and awakened somewhat of belief in their sincerity because of their persistency. Last fall the Republicans in large numbers stayed away from the polls in order to give the professional keeners an opportunity to reform and save several states. Notably was this the case in New York, where the present administration received a majority remarkable in political histoey. The tax payers of that state are btginning to realize, in a forcible manner, their folly in thus trusting to Democratic pretensions. The party now dominant in the affairs of New York consists of one part reform to nine parts spendthrift and unscrupulous politician. Surrounded by a hungry lot, whose reform cry is changed to a howl for official fodder, the Democratic legislature is compelled to care for its own. There are not half enough offices to appease the party appetite, and places must needs be made for able strikers and bummers who carry whole wards in their pockets. The creation of new offices has been going on gradually ever since the convening of the assembly. But little more than a month has passed, and it is now apparent that at least $150,000 are to be added to the annual expenditures of the state in the payment of additional salaries. Besides the creation of new courts, commissions, and minor offices, there are jobs innumerable in preparation for the purpose of rewarding the leather-lunged henchmen who most vigorously vociferate the slogan of reform. If these are carried through, as there is good reason to expect they will be, the tax payers of New York will have to pay nearly seventeen millions of dollars for the political experiment. The Republican minority can do naught but hopelessly protest against the iniquities which are being enacted. The people of New York who have done little else than find fault with the Republican party for several years past will doubtless hereafter prefer Republiban practice to Democratic malpractice.

Sergeant-At-Arms.

If Captain William P. Canaday, of Wilmington, N. C., should be elected to the position of Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, there will be in that position one of the strongest best pieces of timber that has been hewed out of the south since the formation and organization of the Republican party. If there is any individual in the old north state that the bourbon democrats fear, that man is Captain Canaday. They fear him as an organizer; a brave and courageous Republican who has more real backing and influence, so far as a legitimate following can count, than any other man in the state. If there is any such thing as a man taking a shoe string and getting a tan-yard out of it, that man is William P. Canaday. What the Democrats mostly dread now is, that if Captain Canaday should obtain this recognition from the Senate, it will result in North Carolina becoming a second edition of the mother of states—Virginia—under the leadership of Senator Mahone. The writer has known Mr. Canaday ever since the day he appeared at the provost marshal's and took himself back to the union, and he knows of no man in all the south that has been a clearer and better radical Republican than he; or who had won the respect and admiration of both political parties. He is an honest, fearless, faithful man, and will do credit to the position that his frends seek for him.—*Washington, D. C. Bee.*

Can Property be Honestly Owned?

If a man is a senator or a member of congress, a cabinet officer ora judge, is money found in his possession presumptive evidence that he acquired it by theft or bribery? If he buys a piece of property for one thousand dollars and sells it for two, has he thereby offended against law or morals? If he builds a house is there any reason why he should be hounded in half the newspapers of the country as a suspicious character? The rapidity with which men gain wealth is not the least evidence in itself of its having been wrongly won. Of course if official acts of men go to swell the coffers of individuals who are known to be distributing favors there will be suspicion as to motives. Even then the act, being right, should not be questioned; else it will come about that injustice must be done the reputable to save official reputations. These reflections are promted by the tenuency to scandal in regard to public men. It is unworthy of decent journalism to advertise the ownership of a house by an official as ground for calling in question his integrity. A man who has served many years in both houses of congress, and against whom there never was a breath of censure, or hint of dishonesty, is suddenly advertised as owning a big house, and the invitation is conveyed with mean innuendoes worthy only of the most malicious scandal-mongers in society. Such things are a disgrace to journalism, and that they should be deemed acceptable by newspaper publishers is an insult to the reading public.—*National Republican.*

The Hawaiian Treaty.

Mr. Belmont, when asked about the object of the Hawaiian sugar resolution presented by him to the house, replied that a recommendation for the abrogation of the treaty had been asked of the foreign affairs committee, because it was alleged that under the treaty, nearly all sugars from the Sandwich Islands were free. In his view, the treaty intended to admit duty free only such raw sugars as, in 1875, were commercially known as Sandwich Island sugars. Those who urge the abrogation declare that "refined" sugars, as well as raw sugars, had been passed free in San Francisco.

Mr. Belmont suggested in his recent report that the executive department investigate the subject before terminating the treaty. The real question, in his opinion, is whether or not refined sugars have been and are free under the treaty, and that this is the inquiry that the New York merchants wish definitely answered. No correct opinion, he said, can be formed as to whether the treaty should be abrogated until it is known whether it has or can be executed.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The bill introduced by Gen. Bingham to readjust the salaries of postmasters under the two cent postage law proposes that the salaries of postmasters of the first-class shall be graduated from $3,000 to $8,000 as receipts of their offices vary from $40,000 to $1,000,000; second class salaries to range from $2,000 to $2,900 as receipts vary from $10,000 to $40,000; third class salaries from $1,000 to $1,900 as receipts vary from $2,000 to $10,000; fourth class to be fixed upon a basis of box rents, and canceled stamps, and stamps sold.

Mr. Bingham also introduced a bill to so amend the existing postoffice laws as to prevent the performance by any person other than a regular postmaster of any portion of the business now performed by postmasters.

Lighthouses.

Upon representations made by Mr. Reed, of Maine, the committee on appropriations have reported a clause in the sundry civril bill which will retain the two lights at Cape Elizabeth. The lighthouse board are satisfied with this disposition of the matter.

The Jeannette Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The court of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Arctic exploing steamer, Jeannette, has made its report. The conclusions arrived at by the court are as follows:

First. That the condition of the Jeannette on her departure from San Francisco was good, and satisfactory to her officers and crew, except that she was unavoidably deeply loaded, a defect which corrected itself by the consumption of coal, provisions and stones.

Second. That the chances of reaching Wrangel Land and finding a winter harbor therewere sufficiently good at the time Capt. DeLong entered the ice to justify him in making the attempt. And, indeed, had he done otherwise he might have been thought wanting in a high quality necessary for an explorer. This attempt unfortunately resulted in the vessel's becoming beset in the ice pack, within less than two months after her departure from San Francisco, until her destruction, more than twenty-one months later.

Third. That the evidence shows that in the management of the Jeannette up to the time of her destuction, Lieutenant Commander G. W. DeLong, by his foresight and prudence provided measures to meet emergencies, and enforced wise regulations to maintain discipline, to preserve health and to encourage cheerfulness among those under his command.

Fourth. That any vessel, no matter what her model, or however strongly constructed, if subjected to the same pressure as that incurred by the Jeannette, would have been innihilated. She was abandoned in a cool and orderly manner, and the court attaches no blame to any officer or man for her loss.

Fifth. That provisions made and plans adopted for the boats and crews upon leaving the wreck were judicious, as it is shown that ninety days after the destruction of the Jeannette, the officers and men were in fair condition, notwithstanding their terrible journey.

Sixth. That, considering the condition of the survivors, the unfavorable season, limited knowledge of the country and want of facilities for prosecuting the search and the great difficulty of communicating with the natives, everything possible was done by the relief parties.

Seventh. That there is conclusive evidence that aside from the trival difficulties, such as occur on shipboard, even under the most favorable circumstances, and which had no influence in bringing about the disaster to the expedition, and no pernicious effect on its general conduct, every officer and man so conducted himself that the court finds no occasion to impose censure upon any member of the party. In view then of the long and dreary moments of the crew's labors, and privations encountered. disappointment consequent upon want of important results, and the uncertainty of their fate. the general conduct of the personnel of the expedition seems to have been a marvel of cheerfulness, good fellowship and mutual forbearance, while the consistency and endurance with which they met the hardships and dangers that beset them entitled them to great praise.

They Want More Arnica.

An insignificant section of the Democracy is convinced that the thing wanted to insure a national triumph for the party next year is an honest, straightforward platform. Democratic platforms, it is claimed, have been a juggle since the days of Lewis Cass, particularly in respect to the tariff issue. This policy has brought only disaster to the party, and it was time it was ended. An exchange thinks what is wanted now is a ringing declaration which will put the Democracy distinctly before the people as a low tariff party. These zealots appear to have very short memories. Less than three years ago Mr. Watterson adopted the course they recommended, and he is not through applying arnica yet. If any Democratic statesman desires to repeat his experience the field is open before him.

Not Bothered by Democrats.

Yesterday morning a delegation, headed by Representative Barbour, of Virginia, called at the white house in the interest of one of the several applicants for the district commissionership. After being received one of the delegation remarked that as the President intended appointing a Democrat to the position they desired to press the claims of their man. The President said he had never authorized any one to say that he intended appointing a Democrat, and naively remarked that since assuming the presidency he had not been greatly bothered by Democrats seeking office.

An Awful Deed.

The Charlotte *Observer* publishes the details of a horrible murder of James Ross by his son, in Rutherford county. They were jug makers, and quarreled about a pair of oxen. They made threats of killing each other. The father swore he intended to kill his son. The latter attacked his father with a butcher knife and hacked him to pieces, nearly severed his head from his body, and then gave him seven deep stabs. The murderer was captured, and is in jail at Rutherfordton.

"Oh, yes," said Madame. after the usual domestic racket had got itself under way; "oh, yes; you gentlemen want your wives to be angels!" "Not at all," replied Dusenbury, wiping the dish water from his head and face, "not all; we want them to be ladies." And then the row began all over again, and the cat crawled softly into the cellar to drop anchor until the storm should be over.

A Mulatto Monarch.

The cupidity of King Kalakaua, of Hawaii appears not less rapacious than that of some of the monarchs of Europe. He is described by a writer in the San Francisco *Report* as "a huge overgrown, tan-colored gentleman, of Malay descent, whose capacity for carrying champagne has frequently aroused the admiration of outside barbarians." But he has other capacities as well. Some time ago the king made a sort of Punch and Judy tour through Europe, and he returned with immense ideas. The simple Republican customs that he had seen in the United States were spoken of with derision, and nothing seemed of the slightest importance in his eyes but the monarchial pomp he had witnessed in the Old World. He concluded that he must have a big palace, a throne, a jeweled crown, an army, more lackeys, etc, and bigger salaries for everybody. At the last session of his Legislature he forced appropriations through that exceeded his possible revenues in the sum of two million dollars. For every dollar he raises by taxation he must get another by a loan. His native subjects pay no taxes. His salary was increased to fifty thousand per annum, or one dollar for every man, woman and child on the Islands. In addition to this, he has sixteen thousand dollars per annum for his "queen" sixteen thousand for his "heir apparent," seven thousand dollars for his Lord Chamberlain and twenty thousand dollars for his house-hold expenses. One of his bills amounting to fifteen thousand dollars was paid. A colored lady related to him gets sixteen thousand dollars per annum, and another one six thousand. His Royal Guard costs forty thousand dollars per annum; for police, flags, bands, salutes, arms, soldiers, "assistant guards," and three sheriffs he was allowed three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. His Prime Minister, his Minister of Finance, Attorney General, Minister of Foreign Affairs and his Chief Justice were voted twelve thousand dollars apiece, and his Auditor General and two Associate Justices ten thousand dollars each. His Postmaster General only gets eight thousand dollars. His "tour around the world" was paid for to the extent of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Twenty Judges, ten Governors, and a legion of minor tax-eaters come in for salaries ranging all the way from twelve hundred dollars to six thousand dollars each. As about all the money raised by taxation in Hawaii comes out of the pockets of American and European business men in Honolulu, it may be imagined that the King's folly creates indignation. It is suggested that the business men of Honlulu ought to fire his ebon-hided Majesty out of the archipelago and organize a territorial government under the protection of the United States.

A curious illustration of the advance which has been made in the healing art since the days when barbers pulled teeth came to the Spectator's knowledge last week. A young lad was driving, with his mother, in a close carriage through the streets of New York city, when an express wagon came dashing down a cross street, and before the driver could pull up his horses the pole had struck through the window of the coach, and by one of those extraordinary accidents which occasionally occur, to verify the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction," had wrenched out two of the boy's front teeth, without doing him any more serious injury. One tooth hung by a thread to the gum; the other disappeared. The carriage drove to the nearest doctor's, who sent its occupants to a dentist's; and he put back the one tooth in its place, fastened it in with splints, nature received it, and it is now in as sound and good a condition as any other tooth in the boy's head. A great search was made for the missing tooth, which the dentist would have restored in like manner; but it was not to be found.

A Montana stage driver hit upon a novel method of saving a woman's life a week or two ago. He was on the trip from Deer Lodge to Missoula, and the cold was so intense that the only passengers, a woman and her little child, were in danger of freezing to death. The mother placed all her wraps around the babe, and the driver saw that drowsiness, the first stage of freezing, had fallen upon the devoted mother. He put his coat around her, but her blood seemed to be standing still. Then he grew very harsh, seized the woman, dragged her from the coach, and left her by the roadside. "Oh, my baby!" the mother cried. The driver cracked his whip. The stage flew over the snow, with the woman running after. The race was kept up for nearly two miles, when the driver took the mother in and again wrapped his coat around her. By a clever ruse he had warmed her blood and saved her life.

Russia—Preparations For The Coronation.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At Moscow the preparations for the coronation of the czar are proceeding upon a fabulous scale of magnificence. Eleven miles of tables are being constructed for the banquet on the plain, and eighty-five circular counters for the distribution to the moujiks of 900,000 pies. Rubinstein is to write a march and direct an orchestra of 1,000 musicians and 8,000 choristers. Sixteen enormous vats, to hold the free beer, are being built in the public places, and an English company is covering the Kremlin with electric lights. Meanwhile the anxiety about the nihilists grows apace, and the latest report is that the German police have got possession of some of Hartmann's communications to nihilists giving instructions on the subject of the coronation.

ANN GERRY'S DEATH.

The Daughter of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence Passes away.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Ann Gerry, third daughter of Elbridge Gerry, formerly vice president of the United State, and a signer of the declaration of independence, died in this city on Friday, aged 91 years and 2 months. Miss Gerry was a young lady at the time her father died suddenly in Washington on his way to the capitol, Nov. 23, 1814, in the second year of his term as vice president. She had a remarkably retentive memory, and had treasured many interesting incidents which she learned from her father, who had been an active participant in the scenes of the revolution. Her mind was a store house of the history of that period, and occasionally she would detail with singular clearness and facility secrets and schemes of which she had been a witness. The deceased was one of ten children, all of whom are dead except a sister named Emily L. Gerry, who is now in her eightieth year. For more than forty years the two maiden sisters have lived in an old fashioned house at Temple and Wall streets, New Haven. From there their mother, three sisters and one brother were buried. In May, 1832, Eliza Gerry Townsend died near Boston, aged 91 years. Of the family of daughters, Ann Gerry was specially beloved by her father, and she was his constant home companion. By him she was led to take an interest in politics, literature and the sciences, and up to a recent period she was a most entertaining conversationalist, being familiar with a great range of subjects. Her mother was the daughter of James Thompson, of New York, and was a rately accomplished woman, of European education, to whom Mr. Gerry was married when well advanced on the road to fame.

For Fence Posts.

A writer in an exchange says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or ashe as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken out as when put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the receipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

Four young ladies have died in Lexington, Ky., from fever produced by over exertion at the roller skating rink in that city. How society would have howled if they had been made to clame themselves over the family washtub.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY,
WEEK, and
MONTH

First Class Acommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

TREE OF LIFE, IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. The O. K. LINIMENT is for the cure of the human system. THE INDIA LIVER AND KIDNEY and any pain. BITTERS is a certain cure for chills and fever. The above medicines can be found at the following places:

At Head Quarters, Prof W. H. Moore, Weldon, N. C.
Munds Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Hardon, Wilmington, N. C.
Elijah Willis, Wilmington, N. C.
John H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.
J. Nickolls & Bro. Scotland Neck, N. C.
Laurance & Co., Tarboro, N. C.
Hancock & Bro. New Bern, N. C.
J. Cohen, Enfield, N. C.
Charles Smith, Battleboro, N. C.
Louis Fisher, Kinston, N. C.
S. C. Blunt, Beaufort, N. C.

I refer to the certificates below to show what I have already done with this most remarkable medicine.

PROF. W. H. MOORE,
Weldon, N. C.

Craven, Co., October 15, 188[illegible]

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir.—This is what I have to say: I have been afflicted with a very large wen on the back of my neck. I suffered, oh! how I suffered; the pain it gave me no mortal man can tell. For 26 years I was in this condition; I could not even get on my knees to pray; I had to sit up in my chair. My owners, to whom I belonged, tried every physician that was around, but found no relief. Afterwards they concluded it was incurable. However, of the new Dr. Wm. H. Moore, I thought I would try once more, I did so, and can go on my knees now as good ever. It has gone entirely and I am now well as ever.

MRS. ELIZABETH KENNEDY.
Witness: Phillip Wiggins, Diver Hargett.

Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. [illegible]

To the Public—This is to certify that I had a very bad leg, cut clear to the bone. The cut was two and a half inches deep; my leg was so swolen it was impossible for me to get about, in fact, I could not walk. The Doctor and many of my friends said my leg would have to be amputated. Of course that I refused to have done. Hearing of Prof. Wm. H. Moore, I sent for him to examined my leg and see what he could do for it. He told me he would make a permanent cure in a month's time, which using an instrument or sewing. He has cured my leg as sound as ever, by using his celebrated medicines namely, O. K. liniment, Tree of Life, Willing Salve. And beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the best medicine I have ever taken in my life. It kills all the pain in the human system. I recommend it as being all that it is claimed to be.

H. J. DEBROSE.

CARTERET COUNTY TESTIMONIAL.

Deanfort, N. C., Dec, 6, 188[illegible]

Prof. Wm. H. Moore:—Dear Sir—Having used your O. K. Liniment successfully in the toothache, and also having heard others speak of it in high terms of praise, I be justified in recommending it to the public as O. K.

Respectfully,
JULIUS F. JONES,
Sheriff of Carteret Co.

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HER FRIENDS SCALD HEAD AND SCROFULA.

Tarboro, Edgecombe County N. C. April 11th, 188[illegible]

In my young days I was wild and careless and became the victim of a loathsome disease; I was treated by eminent physicians, and used various patent medicines, all to no purpose; had ulcers in my throat and mouth, and on different parts of my body. I could not use my hands nor feet. I also became afflicted with the Rheumatism, and I employed different physicians of the Town, and at last I used Prof. Wm. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, Tree of Life & Liver and Kidney Pills, and Willing Salve and Fever Mixture and I am now entirely well. I was badly worried with the above diseases over seven years, and many persons told me not to use Prof. W. H. Moore's remedies; but I heeded them not, and now I gladly recommend his medicines as a sure cure for all scrofular diseases. I am as well now as ever before

LUCY HILLIARD.
Witness: F. D. Dancy, Mayor. J. H. Dancy

Craven Co., August 2, 188[illegible]

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I suffered for two years with roaring in the head, and also toothache. I tried everything that I was told to try, or that I could think of, but found not the slightest relief. Hearing of Prof. Wm. H. Moore's great remedies, I referred to him immediately. I can say now that I am well and clear of the disease as ever.

REV. JOSEPH GREEN.
Witness: Simon Eddie.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TESTIMONIALS.

(Cure of a bad case of Scrofula on the face.)

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 188[illegible]

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—I think it a duty I owe to you and my fellow creatures who are suffering, to make known the wonderful effects your medicines have had one me, hoping all who are troubled with a humor in their blood will give it a trial. I am confident from practical experience that if persons will follow the directions and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has disease of like character. I suffered with Scrofula for 19 years; the pain it gave me no mortal man knows. I was in agony all of the time. I used to think if I did not use every remedy, and let no pass, that was the very one that would cure me. But at last the angel appeared in your great medicines, and I am most happy to state that your remedies have done the work for me. It is the great blessing, and I am now as free from the disease as I was before I was taken with it.

(Signed) JOHN C. DAVIS.
Witness—J. C. Millis, J. P.

Tarboro, N. C., March 2nd, 188[illegible]

PROF. Wm. H. Moore,—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been blind in both eyes for eighteen years, and also subject to fits for the same length of time. I tried all the doctors around and was never relieved of either of the complaints until Almighty God sent Prof. W. H. Moore to Tarboro. From the time he commenced working on me I commenced to get better, and now I have no fits at all, and I can see as well as any one. I am well known in this county of Edgecombe.

MRS. ELIZABETH JOHNSON.
Witness: F. L. Battle, Anthony Johnson, Rev. W. H. Thurber, Hon. W. P. Mabson Principal colored Free School.

Hamilton, Martin Co., N. C. April 13th, 188[illegible]

Dr. Moore,—This is to certify that I have been deaf for 25 years, and by using your medicine for said complaint, in one half hour it caused me to hear again.

May God ever be with you.

Very Truly Yours,
ADRIAN THOMPSON.
Witness: Edward Everitt,
Alfred Thompson.

Persons desiring to be treated by myself, can communicate with me at Weldon N. C. I caution the public against being imposed upon by persons representing themselves as my agents. I have no traveling agents.

Sept 17. PROF. W. H. MOORE.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1883.

The Tobacco Scare.

Every once in a while the press, at the instigation of some scientist, breaks out in denunciation of some evil that is going to cause the race to deteriorate so much that sooner or latter the monkey will repudiate us as kinsfolks. Occasionally it is hot biscuits that is sapping the life blood of the people. At another time iced tea is held up to the public scorn as an insidious enemy that is undermining the very foundations of the Republic. At certain seasons tight corsets are supposed to contain, metaphorically speaking, the Trojan horse that is to bring the elements of dissolution within the walls of our habitations. Just now it is tobbacco, for the destruction of which a reward should be offered. The doctors say that among the effects of tobacco is the loss of appetite. The experience of most men does not corroborate this theory at all. It is the boarder who extricates the grit from his mouth, and throws it under the table, before he begins to eat, who causes the most widespread havoc among the hash and other tempting viands. It is the tobacco-chewing boarder who causes the keeper to go out into the street and take in his sign.

The doctors also aver that the man who smokes loses his memory. We can enumerate a dozen men who never touched tobacco, and who have entirely forgotten to return small sums we have loaned them.

It may be that the additional statement that tobacco weakens the vision and produces irritability of temper, is true. We remember slapping Gen McBlunder on the shoulder, and asking him if he was ever shot in that region during the war. He displayed great irritability, and it may have been tobacco that caused it, as he uses it freely, but we were told afterwards that it was *his* pride we touched as it was a *large* boil on his neck.

Neither are we prepared to dispute the assertion that tobacco shortens the vision, and causes bad eyesight. We have noticed that if you ask a man frequently for cigars, he will gradually become so short sighted that he will not be able to recognize you when you meet. Possibly the cigars that he carries in his vest pocket may have something to do with it.

If any of our readers believe that cigars are ruining their healths, we are willing to make the sacrifice that was made by the young lady at the camp-meeting when she told her experience. She said that as soon as she saw that her jewels were dragging her down to hell she took them off and gave them to her young sister.

If any of our readers think that their cigars are dragging them down, they can send them to us by express, charges prepaid. We are willing to take the risk.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Methodist church at Westfield, Mass., planned a supper, to be followed by an amateur dramatic performance, and sold tickets industriously at $1 each. The play chosen was "Box and Cox," which was critically read by the pastor, who found no harm in it. But some of the actors fell ill at the last moment, and it was thought that the whole entertainment would have to be postponed, but a local dramatic association kindly came forward with an offer to play "David Garrick," and the church people delightedly accepted. All went well until Garrick's scene of pretended drunkenness, which displeased the leaders so much that they would not permit the rest of the piece to be given until it had first been privately rehearsed in their presence and found harmless.

An Arkansas politician was approached by a man, who said: "Colonel, please give me a nickle; I want to cross the river." "Haven't you got a nickle?" "No sir." I won't give you one. A man who hasn't a nickle is just as well off on this side of the river as the other."

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the element necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1883.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne", was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each excessive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through the humorous stories, sketches, &c.

Harper's Periodicals.

PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine, Harper's Young People, Harper's Franklin Square Library, one Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June 1880, one vol., 8vo Cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES

Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.

Vol. IV commences Nov. 7, 1882.

The Young people has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazett.

TERMS.

Harper's Young People, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1.50.

Single numbers, Four Cents each.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1882, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.15 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chesterfield, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.50 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P m

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FIRE CRACKERS,

ORANGES.

Lemmons, Cocoanuts,

APPLES,

RAISINS,

CITRON,

FIGS, NUTS,

CANDY,

CURRANTS,

PRUNES, &c., &c.

☞ Avoid the rush and probable detention by ordering promptly of the Wholesale Grocery, S. E. corner Front and Dock Streets.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
december 31 tf

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished all hours. Give us a trial. HAGANS & HUSKE

june 25 tf istorn

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED,

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGs AND CLIQUES

Railroad,

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive. P M.	Leave. P M.	STATIONS.	Arrive. P M.	Leave. P M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVIS'N SMITHFIELD		2 31
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 43
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 56
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	2 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 20		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 06
2 23	2 33	Falling Creek	5 23	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 10	4 31	Core Creek	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERNE	7 20	7 30
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 21
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 08	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 6:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m, and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at....*5 45 p m and *9 30 p m and *8 40 a m

Leave Richmond at *5 02 am and †8 22 am and *4 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *2 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 00 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 16 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf

Apply to

IN DESIRABLE LOTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP

HOUSES AND LOTS.

OR

BUILDING LOTS.

W. P. CANADAY.

E. BEVERLY FRAYSER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and adjacent counties. Prompt attention given to collections, nov 26 tf

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY.
Wilmington, NC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 5, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 5 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at.....4.12 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at.....5.56 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at.....12.57 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.12 P. M

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street dep).....11.04 P. M.
Arrive at Weld .....1.18 A. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....4.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon.....9.12 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.48 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.00 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg.....3.10 P. M

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.06 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg.....6.51 A. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at.....10.12 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.30 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

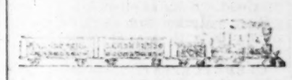
Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains.
nov 12-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov 5, 1882, at 6.30 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.20 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 46 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1.10 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10.55 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington	3.30 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon	8.00 A. M.
Leave Weldon	1.30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	7.02 A. M.

Train No 42 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 4 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 6.30 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 8 o'clock daily.

Train No. 6 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington. No 6 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, P ent.
nov 12-tf

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.50 A M
Leave Florence	2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 4 Ea

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.45 A. M
Leave Florence	12.55 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 25 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

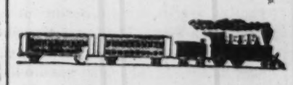
All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 12-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 12, 1882.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Nov'r 13, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	6.15 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.00 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8.20 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12.20 P. M
Leave Shelby	1.40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5.40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
jan 5 tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 14—tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 2 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

To Mr. Samuel Tilden.

The Troy *Times* says it is rumored that Walcott, the quail eater, will be candidate for president on the Democratic ticket in 1884. It certainly begins to look that way. He was arrested for drunkenness last Monday.—*Rochester Post.*

General Sherman kisses every girl to whom he is introduced. Tecumseh always was a reckless cuss, much given to cutting away from his base and depending on the country for his supplies as he went along.

Naturalization.

The bill introduced by Mr. Deuster to amend section 2172 of the Revised Statutes in regard to naturalization provides that children of persons who have enlisted, or may enlist in the services af the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and have been, or may be hereafter honorably discharged therefrom, or who died while in said armies of the United, States, though they may have been born abroad, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered citizens thereof.

Cincinnati consumes 150,000,000 gallons of water per day, and the Oil City *Blizzard* man says he is fairly wild to know what they use it for. Under ordinary circumstances we would permit this to pass without notice, but when an oil country citizen shows a desire to know something about water it is the duty of everybody who makes a specialty of that subject to loose his flood gates of information. This water is used in Cincinnati for washing beer glasses.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

When a porter in a Pullman palace-car learns that one of the passengers is a "spotter" or detective for the company he marks the spotter by cutting three crosses on the bottom of the heel of one of his boots. The porter who next shines the spotter's boots sees the marks, informs the conductor, and the two are honest as the day is long while the detective remains aboard. It has been suggested that a spotter be put on each car, but this naturally gives rise to the question: "Who would watch the spotter?"

That husbands are vualuable in Germany is clearly indicated by the nature of the security offered by a man who recently advertised in a Berlin newspaper for a loan. The advertisement ran as follows: "A medical student whose means are exhausted whould like to meet with some one who would advance him the necessary sum to complete his studies at a maderate rate of interest. If necessary he would as a guarantee at once marry his creditor's daughter, or, if he prefers it, would give an undertaking to do so on passing his final examination." In this country a young man is willing to sacrifice something in order to secure an appointment as son-in-law to a capitalist. But it seems that in Germany an eligible youth is a marketable commodity, and can put himself up as collateral security for a loan.

Lenten Vegetarian Diet.

Now that the season of Lent is fairly opened and a diet in which the customary course of animal food is prohibited to many from conscientious motives, it may be a consolation to many to know that food of this nature has been pronounced by many authorities to contain less nourishment than many articles that are used more sparingly. If as fervent a desire to become regenerated spiritually can be indulged in after a meal of vegetable as after one of meat a twofold benefit is derived. The *Christian Union* discusses the question of the use of different articles of diet allowed during the season of Lent. Milk is placed first on the list. Fish, fruits, vegetables and farinaceous foods are quite as nutritious, and the consumer stands less chance of taking into his system diseased or tainted fish or vegetables which show unmistakable signs of decay that might pass unnoticed in meat and poultry; while if an animal has been diseased before being killed, or perhaps dying of disease, it is almost impossible to detect the fact when prepared for market.

As the Lenten fast was first advocated by the old Christian Church as much for sanitary as for spiritual reasons it is a matter which may with propriety be taught in the pulpit, that whatever affects physically health advantageously is a benefit also to moral health.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 49 cents per gallon, bid, without reported sales.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 37½ for Good Strained. With sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 37½ per bbl

TAR—The market was firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	"	"
Low Middling,	9 5-16	"	"
Middling,	9 14-16	"	"
Good Middling.	10¼	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	582 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2312 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine.	47 "

Feb. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 49¼ cts per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 37½ for Good Strained. We hear of sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 37½ per bbl.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON—Market quoted steady Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 1-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 1-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

Feb. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 49½ cents per gallon with sales to reported of 100 casks at that price. Later we hear of a sale of 25 casks at 49 cents

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 37½ per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 9¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 3-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 1-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

Feb. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted quiet at 49 cts per gallon, with sales reported late. of 85 cacks at 48½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at $1 40 per bbl.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON—Market quiet with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 5-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 1-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	831 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

Feb. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 48¾ cents per gallon, with sales of 125 casks at 48¾ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1,-35 for Strained, and $1 40 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1.75@$2 00 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 9¼ for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9-16	"	"
Low Middling	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling	10 15-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

Feb. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 48¼ cents per gallon, with sales reported later at 48¼ cents.

ROSIN.—Quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 65 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at at $1 75@$2 for Hard and $3 00 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb. for Middling. The following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	9¾	"	"
Good Middling.	10 15 16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	255 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	150 casks.
Rosin,	944 bbls
Tar,	82 "
Crude Turpentine.	6 "

Feb 23.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tieces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND FEB. 23, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508

Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 731; total 5,597

Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.

Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.

Crude—ashore, 1 190.

Cotton, 508; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,-836; tar, 1,396; crude 1 357.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05@
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	6 00
Flour "	5 50@ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 00
D S Sides, per lb	16¾
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12¼
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb.	18
N C Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	30
Chickens, a piece	20@40
Beef Cattle per lb	2½@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@2 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	29@50
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

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1883.

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Harper's Magazine } Harper's Young People }	5 00
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